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the fiscal year ending May 31, 1896, shows an excess of receipts over working expenses of more than \$400,000.

Within the limits of a review, it is possible to touch upon only one or two salient points. An examination of the whole volume shows the deep moral significance of a well-conducted city government. To most readers its perusal will convey a new conception of the possibilities of organized municipal activity.

L. S. ROWE.

The Story of Canada. By J. G. BOURINOT, C. M. G., LL. D., D. C. L., Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons, etc. Pp. xx, 463. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1896.

The wealth of dramatic incident, in the records of hardships, struggle and adventure, in the vast schemes and inadequate resources, in the martyrdom of missionaries and in the recurring wars under the *ancien régime* furnish the materials for the first and larger part of this contribution to the Story of the Nations Series.

In drawing from these stores with an exact literary sense and a judicious appreciation of the essential, Dr. Bourinot has written a story of continuous and lively interest, in the course of which the characteristic influence exerted by Cabot, Cartier and Champlain, *coureurs-de-bois* and *voyageurs*, bureaucrat and priest, Indian and *habitant*, by French ambition and English lust of conquest upon the destiny of New France, is presented in a way which combines accurate scholarship and admirable clearness with great charm of style and keen feeling for the romantic aspects of the theme. The fortunes of the eastern settlements naturally receive considerable attention, though by no means at the expense of proportion in the narrative; and a calm explanation of the political necessity which prompted their transportation goes far toward justifying the English instruments of the Acadians' fate, without lessening our sympathy for this unfortunate and scattered people. Throughout the story the part played by the American Colonies—in the expeditions against Quebec, in the capture of Louisbourg, in intrigues with the Iroquois and the whole struggle for control of the fur trade and means of communication, for possession of the Mississippi and the valley of the St. Lawrence—is set forth with friendly appreciation of England's one time colonial allies.

In dealing with the period subsequent to the capitulation of Montreal, the author depicts, in broad and vigorous strokes, the gradual growth in population, political organization and dominion

reclaimed from the forest which, under the leadership of the Province of Canada, was advanced many stages further by the confederation of 1867. The attitude of Canadians during the American Revolution, the settlement of Upper Canada and other sections by Tory refugees from the United States in the last two decades of the last century, the conciliation of the French population to British rule, the Quebec Act of 1774 and the establishment of representative institutions in 1792 are subjected to graphic review. This is followed by an eminently tactful and (if one excepts Lundy's Lane) unprejudiced account of those troubles of 1812-14 and the insurrection of 1837 in which citizens of the United States also bore a part—not always, indeed, an altogether creditable one. What is said of the introduction of responsible government on the English parliamentary plan into the several provinces between 1840 and 1847, of the Fenian raids, of confederation and its makers, of the Riel Rebellion and of French Canada, while it brings to the reader a definite and vivid idea of the present situation, yet suggests strongly the impartiality and self-restraint involved in the honorable position as Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons which Dr. Bourinot has held for many years.

Thus, perhaps, it happens that the minor issues of Canadian politics are not considered in any detail, though in the book as a whole are treated rather the personal history and the political and constitutional development than the growth of material resources. Nor are what may seem to some certain graver and greater political problems discussed in this sketch. The slight increase of population in recent years, and the great emigration, as well from Quebec to New England as from the western provinces to other parts of the United States, are scarcely mentioned; and the ultimate influence of natural trade routes which run from north to south and conversely upon the effort to accomplish national development along a strip of habitable land running east and west, and a narrow strip at that, is not examined. Still, the progressive emancipation of the French Canadian from priestly control of his action in civil affairs, indicated by Liberal victories in Quebec, doubtless does promise the abatement of those race difficulties which religious differences have often sorely aggravated. And its great territory, the unmistakable national feeling in the popular consciousness and the system of practically autonomous government which has been developed out of English institutions quite justify, for the present, at any rate, the inclusion of Canada within the roll of nations.

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